THE ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN BAPTIST FREE MISSION SOCIETY The sixteenth annual meeting of this body was held m Saturday morning in the Bethesda Baptist Church, on Statistics normal in the second Dapase Charces, Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City. The session was opened by the Rev. C. P. GROSVENOR of New-York, after which the President, the Rev. A. L. Post of Montroee, Pa., made the following address:

BRETHERN AND FRIENDS—God, in His providence,

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS—God, in His providence, has blessed us with another annual gathering. Let us be truly thankful, and improve the occasion to His glory and the good of our race. Nearly 3,000 years ago an important gathering of the professed people of God was held. Samuel, their judge and His prophet, "took a stone and put it between Mezpeh and Shen, "called the name of it Ebenezer, saying 'Hitherto the Lerd hath helped us." This was an appropriate aervice founded upon an adequate reason. The Ark of the Covenant, which had been carried away, in an evil hour, by the Philistines, was then restored to its place. The people had repented of those sine which had aid-den from them the Shekir ah of God's special presence, and gained a memorable victory over their enemies. den from them the Shekir an of God's special presence, and gained a memorable victory over their enemies. Whatever might be said against the minute analogies which an old-fashioned spiritualizing Baptist would be likely to trace between the circumstances and events of those and our own times, it cannot with reason

of those and our own times, it cannot with reason to bected that we are presumptuous in raising some expressive monument, saying, "Hitherto the Lord hath helped us." Whether the lamentable act, in our day, of taking from the churches the great commission, "Go teach all nations, baptizing them," and giving it to the charge of an outside non-representative, moneyed life membership organization, may or may not find a parallel in the capture and hearing away of the ark by the Phillistines to a place by the side of Dagon, in Ashdod. Whether the repudiation of the arbitrary powers of an eastern deputation, and the viadication of church of an eastern deputation, and the violication of church representation by editors and members of the Board of the Union, may or may not find a parallel in the falling

the Union, may or may not need a parallel in the Island of Dagon and the lowing of kine, accompanied by Philiptine lords bearing back the ark of God. Whother the joys and exultations which have been witnessed at the great anniversery settlement of missionary troubles may or may not find a similitude in the unrepentant shouts of joy over the ark, still out of its place at Bethshemeth. Whether or not, in the protest of missionaries, God's great thunder is heard, no matter, tempories or no smaleries, there are some of the trip Bethshemeth. Whether or not, in the protest of anissionaries, God's great thunder is heard, no matter. Analogies or no analogies, there are signs of the triumph of our principles and the restoration of our Baptist Israel to her ancient faith and practice. God's help has discomfited enemies and given no mean success. Let us raise a memorial of help received, and go forward with good courage in the conflict, feeting assured that God will continue to help and "fight off battles for us." The victories won have only, it is true, brought us more into the heat of the meral battle, into the thicker fight, but, relying upon God and doing our duty, we have nothing to fear. With all the signs of promise we are nevertheless upon the eve of a conflict which will no doubt be contested against our principles resolutely, tenaciously and assidnosely as any that has preceded it in our day. There is danger of a compromise that may defeat for long years all that has been gained. There never was, nor will be probably, a time with us when the importance was greater than now—that our principles should be firely held, clearly announced, and that our mission banner be thrown out, at full length, in the public breeze. It is matter of rejoicing that so many of the pieneers of our cause are present this morning. It has been matter of solicitude, and we rejoice at its realization. We may need the stero, uncompromising see who amid clouds of dathees, ventured to expose

has been matter of solicitude, and we rejoice at its realization. We may need the stern, uncompromising men who, amid clouds of darkness, ventured to expose and premulgate the truth at the beginning of the enter-prise, and to strengthen our weak backbones against compromise in this hour of trial. There are dangers, and very great dangers, at the present that we shall compromise our principles. Your principles, they say, are right, but the people are not prepared for them. Friends said we should join other organizations to reform them; he we said No—as brother Groavenor once said, so we say now. Get not down on the level of men to raise them, but rise morally and lift them up. We look for men who love God and truth. Our hope under God is in them. If we can do anything to convince our brethren that we have hearts to feel for truth and humanity, let us do it; seek for the promotion of truth and the glory of God.

The PRESIDENT then appointed the Rev. F. Glanville and the Rev. H. D. Pinney, both of New-York State, to take a list of the members present.

After enrolling some new members, the meeting proceeded to elect the following officers for the ensuing year: The Rev. A. L. Post of Penn., President; the Rev. N. Brown, D. D., (the editor of The American

ceeded to elect the following officers for the cusuing year: The Rev. A. L. Post of Penn., President; the Rev. N. Brown, D. D., (the editor of The American Boptist), Corresponding Secretary; the Rev. Win. Howe of Bergen Hights, Secretary; Mr. H. Chamberlain, for Treasurer; and Mr. J. L. Batchelder, for Sub-Treasurer.

The proceedings in the afternoon were opened by a prayer by the Rev. Mr. H. HUTCHINS of Roxbary, Mass. The R. V. N. BROWN, D. D., read a very interesting annual report, the substance of which was as follows: This Society has many missions at home ad abroad, one of the most interesting of which is long the Karens, in the Burman Empire, Asia, where they have five families from this country—the Venton family, the Brayton family, the Harris family, the Rose family, and the Beecher family, distantly the Rose family, and the Beecher family, distantly the Rose family, and the Beecher family, distantly related to the Kev. Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn. At Rangoon they have under their care one of the largest schools in heathen land, containing from 230 to 250 pupils, mostly preparing for the ministry; also, a mission in Hayti. On this confinent they have missions among the fugilives in Canada, in Oregon, and in Kanses, and are at this time about sending the Rev. Mr. Gobell and wife to Japan. The Rev. Mr. Gobell accompanied Commodore Perry in his expedition to Japan some few years since, and brought home with him a young Japanese, whom he has educated and intends to return with him. The receipts of the Society by the report are said to be double those of fermer years, which speaks well for them, considering the late hard times.

The Rev. Joseph W. Sawyer of Vermont then de livered a sermon on the 2th verse of the 16th chapter

livered a sermon on the 2th verse of the 16th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles: "Come over into Mace-

of the Acts of the Apositics doins and help us."

After a prayer by the Rev. Mr. McLeary, the meeting adjourned till bi o'clock.

In the evening a conference was held, and a lengthy discussion took place about the support of the foreign missions and other matters relating to the u. Committees were appointed, after which the meeting ad-

Delegates were present from all the Free States. Among a number of others, the Rev. S. Aaron and the Rev. Josiah Phillips of Pennsylvanin; the Rev. Bram Hutchins and the Rev. S. Howe from Massa-Bram Hutchins and the Rev. S. Howe from Massachusetts; the Rev. J. Sawyerfrom Vermont; the Rev. A. Constantine and the Rev. W. C. Patterson from Connecticut; the Rev. Mr. Grosvenor from Michigan; the Rev. Samuel Williams from Ohio; the Rev. M. C. Kensey of Jersey City; the Rev. N. Brower and the Rev. W. S. Hall from New-York, and the Rev. Wim. Newton from Albany, New-York.

A large number of ladies were present—many from datant parts of the State—who seemed to take great interest in the proceedings.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.

60 Saturday night, the Rev. Dr. Beman, of Troy, Puched the Annual Sermon before the Society in the Scenteenth street (Dr. Burchard's) Presbyterian Curch. There was a large congregation present

We have not with much interest as the reverend gentures delivered his scrinen.

After the preliminary exercises, the Rev. Dr. Burdung stated that the Anniversary of the Society was take place, Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., als Methodist Church in Fourth avenue.

B. Beman, previous to commencing his sermon, the he did not know how far he might call upon the ballgence of the congregation, as he had just left a ballgence of the congregation, as he had just left a ballgence works and had not been able to speak in public, for works past; but being auxious not to disthe four weeks past; but being anxious not to dis-Ser four weeks past; but being anxious not to dis-point the society he and determined to come and do best he could. He took his text from Romans 1st Sugger 14th and 15th verses: "Im debter both to the Greeks, and to the Barbarians; both wise, and to the unwise. To, as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the Gospel to Sulat are at Rome also."

he preacher laid down the principle that the field The preacher laid down the principle that the field whe world for the efforts of missionaries. During the safiny years the Christian world had been engaged a some and foreign missionary labors. Of the laid of the laid of the world, laid of the world, laid of the world, laid of the world. Should the Christian and blooding the world of the world of the christian and blooding the world of the world. Should receive the symmetry of every friend of Christ. And the home

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY. The Twentieth Anniversary of the Sabbath School

connected with the Berean Bantist Church, (the Rev-Dr. Dowlings), located at the corner of Bedford and Downing streets, took place last evening in the presence of a densely crowded house. This Sabbath school numbers nearly 400 members, and is in a most prosperous condition. The report of the Superintendent, Mr. Rufus L. Cole, states that there are endent, Mr. Rufus L. Cole, states that there are en-gaged at present in the school, forty-two teachers, and that during the year \$300 had been raised by the penny contributions of the children, the amount being used for the support of a Mission School in Hudson street.

for the support of a Mission School in Hudson street. The poster stated that on Tucaday afternoon (the 10th inst.) the Berean Sabbath School would unite with a number of other Sabbath schools in the city, and form a grand procession, the exercises to end with a jubilee meeting in the evening, at the Cooper Institute.

The exercises were commenced with singing by the school, and prayer by the Rev. J. HYATT SMITH of the First Baptist Church in Buffalo. After another song by the infant school and the reading of a portion of Scripture, the Secretary read his report.

The Rev. Dr. Downing then addressed the congregation in a familiar style, during the course of his remarks stating that the Berean Sabbith School had its commencement with the establishment of the church, and urging that a church without a Sabbath-School

commencement with the establishment of the church, and urging that a church without a Sabbath-School could not be successful in the highest degree.

The Rev. Mr. Smith of Buffalo, next spoke. In addressing the teachers, Mr. Smith said that the Sabbath-School was the thermometer of the Church, as it was always a true indicator of the amount of Christian life existing therein. There would be as much justice, Mr. Smith said, in saying that a little bud was too small to have dew on it, as to say that little children could not be converted. Old people could learn theology from the Christian experience of children. They were but children looking into the glass from the other end. Children wanted pictures, and so did men; and the greatest painter that had ever lived was the Nazarene, who painted the living pictures of human nature rene, who painted the living pictures of human nature found in the New Testament. Mr. Smith continued in

found in the New Testament. Mr. Smith continued in an easy, but effective, speech to the children, and was listened to with marked attention.

A collection having been taken up, the Rev. A. D. Norr made the closing speech, relating various aneodotes interesting to the children, and at the same time, illustrating a moral. The exercises ended with the song "Homeward Bound," after the performance of which, and the benediction by the past r, the antilence dispersed.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH MIS-SIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN.

The fifteenth anniversary of the above Society was held in St. George's Church last evening. After the usual preliminary Episcopal service and the singing of an appropriate hymn, Mr. Welsh presented the annual report of the progress of the Society. The report commenced by reference to the death of the Rev. Mr. Parker, Paster of the Floating Church of Our Savier. It set forth that the Sailors' Home, in Pearl street, was in a prosperous condition. During the vear \$53 seamen had been accommodated. \$2\text{2}\text{1}\text{1}\text{2}\text{3}\text{2}\text{3}\text{2}\text{3}\text{2}\text{3}\text{4}\text{2}\text{4}\text{2}\text{4}\text{2}\text{4}\text{2}\text{4}\text{2}\text{4}\text{2}\text{4}\text{2}\text{4}\text{2}\text{4}\text{2}\text{4}\text{5}\text{3}\text{5}\text{2}\text{5}\text{4}\text{5}\text{2}\text{5}\text{4}\text{5}\text{4}\text{5}\text{4}\text{5}\text{4}\text{5}\text{4}\text{5}\text{4}\text{5}\text{4}\text{5}\text{4}\text{5}\text{5}\text{4}\text{5}\te Mr. Parker, Paster of the Floating Church of Our

They are men of scanty opportunities. They generally enter their career in early life, are mostly upon the waters, and away from the ordinary means of grace. He spoke of the influence of Christianity upon the social element, and said that by this influence the energies of men in various conditions had been developed and concentrated in the spiritual work. He said that sailors required precisely the same influences as are brought to bear around the people on shore. Sailors have their days on land, but what kind of days were they? He has no home: he knows no general welcome, but such as he may read on signboards or find in the dens of infamy, which, with open doors, invite him to come in. Our city was infested by the agents of Satan, watening for the poor sailor as he comes on shore, but where Our city was intested by the agents of satan, watching for the poor sailor as he comes on shore, but where are the agents of Christianity on our docks or wharves? He has perils on the sea, but he has perils equally strong on land. Need begets aid, and the seamen are a class needing such aid. The character of the seamen was next dwelt upon. Beside their vices, they possess a strong religious deposit. Seilers are superstitions. Although they element. Sailers are superstitious. Although they have no faith, yet they have a creed which they make for themselves. The seaman is no infidel or atheist. The wonders of the deep leave his mind without any The winders of the deep leave his find without any doubt as to the being of an Authority supreme in goodness and power. While there is something in his condition which pleads for help, there is something in his character which gives hope that what is done for him shall not be in vain. It is only a wonder that his character is no worse. He concluded by making an appeal in behalf of the Society string the claims of seamen upon the nid and city, stating the claims of seamen upon the aid and friendship of all christians. He also assumed that the church was under obligations to such a society as that which he represented for the work which they were

doing.

Rev. Dr. Tyng made a brief appeal, and announced the collection, which having been taken, the exercises were coachaded and the congregation diamissed.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Anniversary Sermon on behalf of the American at the Madison-Square Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. WM. S. DWIGHT, D. D., of Portland, Me.

After the usual opening exercise by the Rev. Dr. Adams, paster of the Church, Mr. Dwight ascended the rostrum and commenced his discourse, taking for his text Luke chap, xxiv., verse 47. He commenced by speaking of Christ and the Apostles and their by speaking of Christ and the Apostos and their preachings, and said that views such as they en-tertained originated thirty-three years since with the American Home Missionary Society. Many of its founders had been previously connected with simi-lar Societies in different States, and especially in New-England, and the Society has sent out its boughs into the rea and its branches into the rivers, and the hills the sea and its branches into the rivers, and the hills are covered with its shadow. The work of the Society was Home Missions—to assist congregations that are unable to support the Gospel ministry, and to send the Gospel to the destinite within the United States, and it interfered in no way with other institutions engaged in dispersing the Scriptures. The work in all its magnitude, and ever continuing, is still performed wholly at home, in our own healthfulchimate, under the protection of our own Constitution and laws. He stocks of the rapidly increasing population which in protection of our own Constitution and laws. He spoke of the rapidly increasing population which in the year 1960 would equal, if not exceed, a hondred millions, and then proceeded to point out how this vast concourse was to be unide a moral and religious people. It was not the question, "How shall we continue till the next century to be one people—for it is "impossible that we should be disunited." Slavery or to Slavery—the manufacturing against the cotton and tobacco interests, increased jeal-usies and variance ending for the time in civil war—all cannot long divide us—the community, descent of languages, laws, religion and of historical renown, and the natural finature of our country, all proclaim that what God has joined together, man cannot put assinder. The Society in its aspirations had two naversaries to contend with, the most formidable of which was "Romanism, unchanged and unchangeable, wearing every needed disguise, where not allied to the Scate; and as all sects, uncharged and unchangeable, wearing every needed disguise, where not allied to the State; and as all sects, however true or false their faith, possess the same civil rights in this country, her disguise in the United States was as complete as could be rendered. Romanism was gaining a strong foot-hold in the Western country, and in that section the Society bestowed their heaviest energies. The other adversary was "Infidelity;" and these two great hostile forces were everywhere encountered by the Society, while sending the Gespel to the destitute and assisting feeble congregations to support the min-sity.

istry. He then proceeded at considerable length to give He then proceeded at considerable length to give the character of the men who were engaged in the good work—men who had studied for years and years. In conclusion, Mr. Dwight highly eulogized the clergy, and more particularly the official agents of the Ameri-can Home Missionary Society, whom he characterized as converted men, educated men, and, withal, strong upholders of Law and Liberty.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual sermon before the New-York Bible Society was preached last evening at the Academy of Music, by the Rev. Dr. Walter Clarke, of Hartford, Conn. The house was well filled, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were seated on the stage. The exercises commenced by the congregation

singing the hymn commencing: " Lord, I have made thy Word my choice."

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Ireneus Prime read the xix psalm, and offered prayer. A collection was taken up in aid of the funds of the

New-York Bible Society. The congregation sang the hymn commencing "The Spirit breathes upon the Word,"

and, the Rev. Dr. CLARKE preached a sermon from the parable of the sower, Matthew v. 5-8. There were no accommodations for reporting.

The society was instituted in the year 1823. The

The society was includes:

The City of New-York, containing about 375,000 families.

Young persons employed as clicks, apprentices, laborers, scannstresses, or in various trades and manufactures, or as domestics, to
the number of 100,000; and at least 100,000 chaldren, of age to
read, whom the Society reaches chiefly through its grants to Sabhath-Schoole. Society reaches chiefly through its grants to Sabhath-Schoole. ionis.

o military p.wts.
o Marine Committee.
o Emigrant Committee.
o special supply of city.
o Sunday, Industrial and other Schools. Total volumes issued..... Total issues in thirty-five years (volumes)... Total receipts in thirty-five years......

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Italian Opera is now playing under the direct tion of Mr. Strakosch, who maintains a large compa-He has several prime ladies-prime donne-Mile. Piccolomini, Madame Colson, Mad. de Wilherst, and we believe that Mrs. James is also to be added to the number. His first tener is Brignoli, his first baritone Amodio, and his basso, Junea. Around this center he of course can put others at discretion. Mr. Strakosch has been very successful in his western journeyings, and will perform for some weeks in New-York, varying the entertainments. A new opera-new to this stage-The Martyrs, of Donizetti, will be performed next week. This week, will give us I Puritani, Don

The houses are good and the applause will be greater when Mr. Brignoli gets over his cold and fatigue, which we suppose will be by to-night; and when Amodlo is heard to full advantage along with Junea.

Mile, Piccolomini performed with much applause the character of Norina on Friday. Her coquetry, in which she excels, found excellent opportunity is this comic effusion.

There was an overflowing house at the Matinee on Saturday. The entertainments are remarkable as concentrating the loveliness of New-York and its vicinities. Thousands of ladies who cannot conveniently attend at night, avail themselves of the day performances, and the proportion of men to women is, say, one to twelve. It is a fine opportunity for gallant bachelors to make a survey and perhaps a choice. The saroir faire observed is admirable, and very commendable. It would be impossible to find the same number of women-and of handsome women-aggregated in any European opera house or hall. The spectacle is peculiarly American.

THE AMUSEMENTS OF AN ALDERMAN'S BROTHER-HE SHOOTS AT A MAN, IS ARRESTED AND RELEASED. -If an Alderman or a Councilman, or the brother of an Alderman or Councilman, a cousin, or even the friend of a cousin of either these functionaries, were to do anything, which if done by more respectable men unconnected with public office would consign them to the State Prison, it is wonderful how cautious the police are about interfering with their "little amusements." A striking case in point occurred on Saturday night last,
About 104 o'clock, Mr. Dennis McCabe walked

into the bar-room of the Westchester House, and quietly sitting down, entered into conversation with some of his friends. In a few minutes his presence was observed by William McSpedon, brother of the Alderman, who was zealously engaged in getting drunk at the bar. Making toward McCabe, the brother of the Alderman, in the exercise of his political perogative, opened upon him in a tirade of four abuse for some remarks which he alleged the other had uttered in regard to his brother while that relative was in California. McCabe bore his abuse quietly, but when the fellow shook his fist in his face, he advised him not to do so again, under pain of per-

sonal chastisement.
Subsequently McCabe withdrew, but returning in about half an hour, was again assailed by McSpedon, vituperative than before. He patiently endured the attack for a while; but his forbearance only caused the other to vaunt his prowess in the most insulting and McCabe at length told him, if he wished to escape a thrashing, to go away and let him alone. McSpedon responded by shaking his fist under his nose, when McCabe, seizing him by the nape of the nock with one hand administered a stinging blow in the mouth with his other fist, and then let him go.

McSpeden no sooner felt himself free than he drew -barreled revolver, and, aiming at McCabe, fired. The ball went wide of the mark, and before he could fire again, McCabe pinned his arms to his side, and coolly remarked, "Bill, you are a single man, and may behave so; but I have a family, and "can't carry weapons." He then handed the would-be murderer over to Mr. Matthews, proprietor of the place, who sent him to the Fourteenth Ward Station, a charge of Officer Borst. About an hour later Mr M. went there and withdrew the charge, and Capt. Williamson politely released him from custody, just

as Ald. Tuomey arrived for the same purpose.

Of course, so slight an affair as an attempt to take a man's life, by an Alderman's brother, was too insignificant to put upon the returns to the Police Commissioners the next day, and the captain, therefore did not mention the circumstance; but there are those who are so uncharitable as to assert that if the aggressor had been of no political consequence, he would have been detained until morning, taken before a magistrate, and held for trial; and the facts would have been blazoned over the police returns in the very loudest chirography, with no end of capitals underscores and exclamation points. But then the individual was "the brother of an Alderman," which is a horse of quite another color.

FROM JAMAICA-COLORED ROYALTY AT A DIS COUNT .- By the arrival of the schooner Alpine, from Kingston, Jamaica, we have received intelligence from that island to the 6th instant. The recent insurrectionary movement in the parish of Westnoreland had been entirely suppressed, and things had subsided into quietness; but there was a general expectation that on the with drawal of the troops from the town of Savanna-la-Marthere would be another outbreak, and the tollgates, which had been rebuilt, would be again destroyed. Threats to that effect, it is said, had been made, and there seemed to be a desire for more troops in the colony-there being but a few companies of the Second West India (African) Regiment, and a handful of artillerymen (whites) at Port Royal. It has be-a charged that certain dissenting clergymen had been ad-

charged that certain dissenting clergymen had been advising the people to resist the execution of the laws.

The Emperer Soulouque, it seems, had not purchased the house in which he resided, after all. He had made sad havec of the premises. Their Imperial Highnesses, Soulouque's two daughters, were found one day eagaged in the highly landable task of purifying apparel in a tub of soap and water placed on a barrel, in the best drawing-room of the elegant mansion where he resided, to the honor of Mr. Ramos, the proprietor. Furthermore, the expensive carpeting and wail-paper had all been soiled; tare and costly fruit and ornamental trees—so grateful in a tropical climate—had been cut down for fuel wood, and the entre premises reeked with filth. His Majesty received notice to quit, and was served with an action of damages, whereupon, emulating the polite canine animal which, seeing preparations being made to kick him down stairs, walked down himself; his Majesty paid a good round sum in liquidation of damages, and evacasted with all the honors of war.

[Philadelphia Press.

DEPARTURE OF SENATOR SEWARD FOR EUROPE.

The Hon. William H. Seward sailed for Europe, in the steamship Ariel, on Saturday afternoon. In accordance with previous arrangements, he was waited upon at the Astor House, at 10 o'clock in the formoon, by committees from the two Republican Central Committees. After a brief interchange of compliments, the Committee, with their guest, proceeded in carriages to Castle Garden, where they were received by about three hundred Republicans, mostly members of the Central Committees, and escorted on board the steamer Josephine, which was lying, with steam up, waiting to convey the party down the bay. A brass cannon on board the steamer fired a salute, Shelton's Cornet Band, which had been engaged for the occasion, played "Hall to the Chief," the steam whistle blew a shrill blast and the boat left the wharf amid waving of hats and bandkerchiefs and vociferous The Hon. William H. Seward sailed for Europe, in waving of hats and bandkerchiefs and vociferous

heers from men on board and on shore.

The weather was delightful, and the excursion, not-withstanding the crowded state of the boat, was rewithstanting the crowded state of the boat, was remarkably pleasant. Among the gentlemen on board were Presten King, United States Senator from New-York: ex-Governor Clark, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Patterson, James A. Briggs, M. C.: Colonel Seaton, editor of The National Intelligencer: Senators Lafflin and Diven; As emblymen, Meeks, Snaw and Childs; Alms-house Governor-, Brueninghausen, Smith and Pinckovy; State Inspector, John Sherman, J. L. Schoolcraft, Supervisor Start, R. M. Blatchford, Joanthan W. Adlen, Deputy Secretary of State Morton, John A. Kennedy, and others. Two sons and a daughter-in-law of Mr. Seward were also on board.

and were also on board.

The boat stopped for a few moments at the Quarantine landing, where a number of friends of Mr. Seward were taken on, and a salute was fired from a cannon on the Quarantine wharf. Several steamboats passing up and down blew their whistles, and were answered by the cannon of the Josephine and rousing cheers from the party on board. The steamer then proceeded

the party on board. The steamer then proceeded through the Norrows, and lay to in what is known as the Horse Shoe, just inside of Sandy Hook, to wait for the steamer Ariel. On the way down Mr. Seward passed the time in social converse with his friends.

Soon after arriving at the Horse Shoe the crowd gathered about Mr. Seward, and called loudly for a speech. Cheers were given for "Governor William" H. Seward, the next President of the United States," &c., and an enthusiastic individual shouted, "No dau-"ger, Governor, of revealing any secrets here; the "wide expanse is all around us." Mr. Seward then

"wide expanse is all around us." Mr. Seward then mounted a settee and said:

GENTLEMEN: It would of course be impossible for me to persunde you that anybody could be insensible to the manufestations of such hospitality as I am receiving at your hands. I will, with your leave, however, undertake to interpret it, leaving out all its political bearings and relations, and will regard you not as politicians, not as Republicans, but as f-llow-citizens and as friends who, against my will, followed me to the house of my friends, where I was entertained, took me up at the door of my hotel, unwilling to leave me alone in your city, and who will not part from me took me up at the door of my notes, unwining to have me alone in your city, and who will not part from me now until you separate from me at the gates of the ocean. [Applause.] Gentlemen, the sky is bright, the sun is auspicious, all the indications premise a pleasant and prosperens voyage, and it will depend upon my own temper whether out of it I am able or not to make the material for which I go abroad—the knowledge derived from the sufferings and strivings of humanity in foreign countries—to teach me how to improve and elevate the condition of my own countrymen. I will only say, gentlemen, in expressing my thanks to you, now that we are at the point of separation, that I trus it may be my good fortune to return among you, and resume the deties now temperarily suspended in the great cause of freedom and humanity. But no one knows the casualties of life; and two voyages separate me from you. What may happen in that space and time no one but a beneficent Providence knows. If it is my lot not to return among you, I trust I shall be the laudable ends of an honorable ambition, and died far away from his native land—without an enersy to be recalled, and without a regretful remembrance, and with a conviction that he had tried to deserve the good opinion which his friends entertained of him. [Cheers].

About this time the steamer Alida, having on board large delegations of Econolisis.

Cheers].

About this time the steamer Alida, having on board large delegations of Republicans from Brooklyn and Jersey City, which had left the Battery a little behind the Josephine, came alongside, and cheers and salutes were interchanged. The two boars were fastened slide by side, and a brief consultation was held, after which Mr. Seward was escorted on board the Alida. Here Mr. Straahan, of Brook ya, one of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, introduced to Mr. Steward the Brooklyn delegation, who, he said, could not deny themselves the satisfaction of taking him by the hand before his departure for Europe.

Mr. Seward replied as follows:
Gentlemen: If, upon an occasion of so much sadness, I may be allowed to indulge for a moment in pleasantry, I will say in regard to that portion of my fellow-civizens on the other boat, that they are not at all according to my own heart; for, in the first place, they were too fast. [Laughter.] They exacted a speech from me, although I saw your boat astern, and naturally thought that if they would wait a few moments, I could make one speech answer for both, and thus I might fulfill the old adage, and "kill two birds with one stone." They, again, they were rather

ments, I could make one speech answer for both, and thus I might fulfill the old adage, and "kill two birds with one stone." There, again, they were rather exclusive. They said I belonged to that boat, and I, being a submissive member of their party, acquiesced. But, being also a radical man, I acquiesced in your invitation. [Cheers.] But, geatlemen, so small a strait as the East River ought not to alienate perseasent friends of the same cause. I hope my friend the reporter, whom I see at my right hand, will report what I have said in regard to my friends on the other boat, that it may be known that I am not, as I never was, a man of double speech. [Langhter.] Fellow-citizens, friends, I am entirely taken by surprise by these manufestations of your good will and attention. I have not taxed myself to consider whether there can be anything in what I have done to whether there can be anything in what I have done to deserve it. I had hoped, as I bad thought, that I could pass out of the country in silence, to seek strongth, health, vigor and knowledge in foreign lands, unattended, unnoticed, if not unknown. I need not say it is a pleasant surprise. But as we near the gates of the ocean, where we must part, sad thoughts rather than exciting ones, enter into my mind. You will excuse me, therefore, if I urn aside altogether from political questions and considerations, which it is my duty to foreign, and follow the sceres which it is my duty to foreign. tions and considerations, which it is my duty to long and follow the secrets which it is my object to study and contemplate. I do so the more readily because I know that at last the great questions of justice and numerity before the American people are destined to be decided, and that they may be safely left to your hands, even if the instructor never returns. [Cheers.] If Providence and that they may be safely left to your hands, even if the instructor never returns. [Cheers.] If Providence restores me with health and vigor, it shall be devoted restores me with health and vigor, it shall be devoted to the establishment and supremacy of the same principles. But we do not know the ca-nalties which await no. We do know only that our welfare is the object of the care of a beneficent Providence. And we do know too, that a life which has been devoted to humanity, and has endeavored to avoid doing injustice to marking a life which can have no other than a harmless. and has endeavored to avoid doing injustice to mankind, is a life which can leave no other than a harmless, if not a satisfactory reputation. Such, if I know my own heart. I hope will be the reputation which I shall leave. And now, kindest of friends, whose liberality, courtesy and attention have attended my passage from my contriv to the very gates of the ocean, farewell. God be with you. [Prolonged cheers.]

The closing sentences were uttered with much

By this time the steamer Ariel was observed comng down. Mr. Seward returned on board the Joseph-ne, which steamed out to meet the Ariel. The Josephine, which steamed out to meet the Ariel. The Josephine soon came along-side, and was made fast, the gang plank was run out, and Mr. Seward, with many kind greetings and God speeds, ascended to the deck of the ocean steamer. "Governor, carry our kind remembrance to Charles Sumner," cried one; "Captain" take good care of him, "shouted another to the captain of the Ariel. "My life for it," answere! the captain of the Ariel. "My life for it," answere! the captain of the two steamers separated. Then Shelton's band played national airs, the cannon of the Josephine pealed, loud huzzas went up, and hats and handkerchiefs waved. Then Senator Seward, his cane and a bundle of newsand hats and handkerchiefs waved. Then Senator Seward, his cane and a bandle of newspapers still in his hands, mounted the lofty wheelhouse of the Ariel, and howed in response to the
demonstrations from his friends. The Alids and the
Josephine were following just astern of the Ariel, their
decks dark with the cheering crowds, and just then the
steamer City of Washington, bound for Liverpool,
came up with an unusually large load of passengers on
her decks, many of whom joined in the ovation. Plags
were flying from all the vessels and from the telegraph
station at Sandy Hook Point, handkerchiefs were waving, bands playing, cannon thundering, people cheer. ng, bands playing, cannon thundering, people cheer ng, and altogether the scene was most exhilirating. I ing, and altogether the scene was most exhilirating. In this manner the four steamers reached the bar all, together, when the Alida turned back; but the enthalians on board the Josephine was at full heat, and the captain was persuaded to make a turn beyond the Hock. Accordingly, the Josephine steamed over the bar by the side of the Ariel, and accompanied her, three or four miles out, the cannon firing until the ammunition was exhausted, and the people cheering until they were hearse. Long after the Josephine had urned back, and when a mile or two of waier lay between her and the ocean steamer, the figure of a small man, with head bare, was discernible standing on the Ariels's wheelhouse.

On the way home the Republicans on the Josephine indulged in songs and speeches. The first speech was

Government, in which every man has a right to think, speak and act according to his own inclinations and impulses—provided he does not infringe upon his neighbors' rights—never having been deprived of these blessings, they could no more appreciate them than a man who has never been sick can appreciate the blessings of health. But these great blessings must be preserved by an carnest determination on the part of every freeman to surrender not one jot or tittle part of every freeman to surrender not one jot or tittle of his rights. Let no man's personal interest be preferred to the good of his country. This was the error of the old Federal party; and the Democratic party, pursuing precisely the same course, must like them go to destruction, and be superseded by the Republican party. The first thing to be considered must be the equal rights of ail nea. No man should aspire to high station in the Republic until he has carried it by noble deeds, and if any man givends or his party find him the Republic until he has carried if by hoole decay, and if any man's friends or his party find him attempted to seek it by other or indirect means, they should withhold it from him, for he would be likely to use it for had ends. The Republican party was like the old Revolutionary party, brought into being by the eld Revolutionary party, frought into being by the necessity of reforming abuses. There had been an attempt to suppress freedom of discussion, but the Republican party asserted freedom of speech to be the right of every American citizen. [Cheers.] This attempt was only a revival of the policy of the Federal party which culminated in the alien and section laws, and sent their party into oblivion. The Democratic party had preclained its hostility to every man at-tached to these dectrines of the New Testament which preclaim equal and exact justice to all men. But it was only in this dectrine—only in the security of all our neighbor's rights—hat we find our own recurity; and it was in maintaining these principles Ent it was only in this doctrine—only in the security of all our neighbor's rights—hat we find our own security; and it was in maintaining these principles that the Republican party would triumph. Those principles must triumph because they were planted by the hand of God in the bearts of men, but we to the Republican party, if in the hour of success it should abandon its principles. His ceilengue had just left them to go to the Old World, where a great war was now breaking out, solely because these New Testament principles of equal rights to all men do not there have the ascendancy. It was the policy of despots to keep the people at war with each other in order to maintain their own power. Hence the Emperor Napoleon was obliged to find employment for his army, and hence the despotism of Austria was compelled to send armies to overrun Italy. How light was our task to defend that liberty which our fathers haid down their lives to achieve, in order that oppressed humanity of the Old might have an asylum in the New World. He was happy to say that thus far, notwithstanding some slight mutterings, the oppressed had always found a welcome from the generous American people, and he trusted this land would ever be maintained as a welcome from the generous American people, and he trusted this land would ever be maintained as a welcome from the generous American people, and he trusted this land would ever be unintained as a welcome from the generous American people, and he trusted this land would ever be unintained as a welcome from the generous American people, and he trusted this hand would ever be unintained as a welcome from the generous American people, and he trusted this hand would ever be unintained as a welcome home to the oppressed of all nations. It was our business first to take care of our own country, and next our sympathies were due to our struggline brighten advance. our own country, and next our sympathies were due to our struggling brethren abroad. He believed this country was safe in the hands of its sturdy yeomanry the nen who plant and hoe their own corn. The peo-ple never failed to vote right when the issue was fairly presented. He was reared in the Democratic lath, and was gratified to find that those districts which were the strongest for Democracy in the days of honest Democracy were now the strongest Republican districts. He hoped and believed that Senator Seward might be our next President. [Cheers,] But, after all, the cause did not depend upon any one man or set of men. If Senator Seward ought not to be President he would not be but it was because the wenid not be, but it was because he ought to be

he would be. [Applause.]
A Voice-What hopes have we in the present Gov-

Mr. King-Well, Sir, I have entire confidence in the Mr. KING—Well, Sil. 1 have none whatever in the present downinistration. [Cheers and laughter]. The Government of this country is in the hands of the people of this country, and although we cannot reach its topmost tower but once in four years, yet when we do reach it, we do so effectually. Let us refuse resolutely to sustain bad men and bad measures, and we shall always have good ones. [Applause]. It was his opinion that Mr. Seward would be their next candidate—

[Cheers]— and that he and the principles he represents must and will prevail. [Lond cheers].

Other speeches were made by Senators Lafflin and Diven, Justice Peabody, and a gentleman named Ben-edict, from Michigan.

The latter gentleman's speech was cut short by the arrival of the boat at the wharf at Castle Garden,

about five o'lock, p. m.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

From The New-York (Watertown) Reformer, May 6. About 54 o'clock this afternoon the fire bells at the east end of the village sounded the dreaded fire alarm, but, before assistance could arrive, the whole of the well-known woolen factory in the extreme east end of the village was a mass of ruins. One of the editors of this paper was among the first to hear the alarm; at that moment the fire was quite insignifi-cant in appearance, but in less than five minutes the whole interior of the building was mass of larid flame, and in less than thirty minutes the whole frame had

fallen.

At the factory the most heart-rending scenes were enand the injuries received by each.

DEAD AND INJURED.

DEAD AND INJURED.

DEAD,—Miss Acceline Sions, and about 21, jumped from the burth story, was picked up invensible, and died in about half an

our.
INJURED.-Mrs. Vincent White jumped from the third story.

INDURED.—Mrs. Vincent White jumped from the third story, and cannot survive. Her spine is broken.

Miss Maria Greenwood, aged about 10, jumped from fourth-story, and was badly injured, but may recover. One limb broken and mashed, and head severely combased.

Miss Sirvia Biodget jumped from fourth-story, and was so severely injuried that he like is despaired of.

John Shepherd was an object of exemplating suffering Howas deeply burned on the face, arms, breast and neck. He may arrive but it will be a wonder.

James M. Griffin escaped from the weavers' room down a ladder, with his chief 7 years of are between his legs. He was badly burned on his left arm. His child was saved, with a slight burne on his left arm. His child was aved, with a slight burne on he right leg.

Mr and Miss Marshall were both very badly hurned on the face, hereast and neck. Both may recover.

These Farrare—bedly burned on the left arm, but probably not so had as to lose its use.

These Osborn—badly burned, but we were not able to learn the particulars.

particulars.

Mrs. Elizabeth Franch, szed about 26. jumped from the fourth
story—very budy burned, and ribs broken. Cannot survive.

Mary Harris—broken ancle; jumped from third story. Is doing Mary A. Huntley, aged about 24, burned very badly, but may

One woman was feen to hang by her hands from a window on he west end, as long as she was able, and then fell to the ground, this may have been Mrs. Vincent White, mentioned above. Express messengers were sent to the village for med-

ical aid, and, to the credit of the profession, every physician who heard of the calamity hastened to the scene of the calastrophe, and did what the highest medical skill and the most assiduous attentions could do to assuage the burning pains, and alleviate the excruciating sufferings of the injured and dying.

A great many conficting rumors are affoat as to the number assumed to have been in the factory at the most dilignationary, and believe that no lives were

most diligent inquiry, and believe that no lives were most diligent inquiry, and benefit is possible that one or lost in the building, although it is possible that one or two persons jumped from the rear of the factory into the water below. If so, they were of course drowned. But time will only decide as to whether any mere were But time will only decide as to whether any more were lost or injured than those whose names are given above. The factory is in ruins, and more than 150 operatives thrown suchienty out of employment—many families with disabled m mbers to care for. Surely every char-

with disabled m inbers to care for. Surely every char-itable impulse should be awakened in their behalf. The building was still the property of the old Black River Woolen Company, and was rented to Messrs. Etting, Kings & Co., at \$1,400 per year. Building and machinery werth at least \$35,000. The stock in process of manufacture was insured— amount not known. Building and machinery insured for about \$10,000.

A POLICEMAN ARRESTED FOR STEALING A DIA-MOND NECKLACE. - Officer Thomas Cook was arrested on Saturday, on complaint of Anna Ellison, who al-

leges that on the 1st of May, while putting her out of a certain house, he stole a diamend necklace, worth \$125, from her neck. In support of the charge, she brought forward Andrew J. Goff, of No. 107 East Thirty-third street, who swore that when he told Cook that Miss Ellison would prosecute him if he did not return the necklace, he swore that she should not in that case, get it at all. The officer denies the charge, and asserts that the woman was in company with a Custom-House officer in the street, both o them being so drunk that a crowd of children were On the way home the Republicans on the Josephine indulged in songs and speeches. The first speech was made by Mr. Dutcher, Chairman of the Junior Republican Committee, who introduced Senator King.

Senator King commenced his speech by remarking that he was a working man rather than a talkor. He hoped he had done something to promote the Republican cause. It was naturally impossible for the people of this country to appreciate the blessings of a free plant of the station of the same and that he tool the Station-House, for being drunk and distributions. The charged her sister with stealing the naturally impossible for the people of this country to appreciate the blessings of a free plant of the station o following them, and he advised her to go home. She did so, but became so abusive there that her mother called him in to arrest her, and that he took her to the Station-House, for being drunk and disorderly. Furthermore, he asserts that he is able to prove that she charged her sister with stealing the necklace.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

SAVAL. One of the flag ships of the Paraguay fleet has artived in American waters, and is, by this time, at the Navy Yard of Charlestown. In September, 1856, the St. Lawrence, bearing the flag of Commodore Freuch Forrest, sailed from Nerfolk to relieve the frigate Savannah as flag ship of the Brazil Squadron. On her arrival at Rio, matters did not look very cheerful to her officers. The Water Witch had only, a fow weeks previously, succeeded in patching the holes made in her sides by the Paraguay gunners, and Lopez was the topic on every tongue; Admiral Hope Johnston, of the British frigate Indefatigable, was very wroth against Americans, because Commodore Johnston wouldn't let him prevent "a Russian Privateer under Yankee colors" (the steam yacht America) from proceeding on her (supposed) errand of mischief; the good people of the Falkland Islands had not forgiven Brother Jonathan for his interference in the Hog Difficulty," and the conduct of Captain Downing, in affording protection to the alleged traitor, Commodore Coe, was still very fresh in the minds of South Americans, and in fact, any man than French Forrest, would have felt a little uncomfortable in reviewing the many prejudices which one cause or another had made Southern foreigners enter-tain against the United States. A few months, however, and Commodore Forrest was known to all and liked by many. He and his officers were introduced

ciately put out of commission. The St. Lawrence was built at Norfolk in 1847, carries 50 gnns, is rated 1,726 tuns, and has a crew, all teld, of about 500 men. Her sailers will be discharged and the marines transferred to the Charleston bar-

by the American Minister at Rio to the Emperor of

Brazil, and were treated with marked attention. A

matiny broke out on board the St. Lawrence before

she had been a great while in Brazil, and the aid of

some French or English marines had to be called in

to restore order. All the other occurences of her cruise worth mentioning have been published. She

is reported to be in fine condition, and will be imme

Annexed is a list of the St- Lawrence's Officers: Annexed is a list of the St-Lawrence's Officers: Flag Officer, French Forrest, Cantain, J. B. Hall; Lieuten-ants, P. H. Marphy, J. H. Parker, H. C. Blake, W. P. Bockner, J. G. Weilker, W. H. Dana and E. E. Potter: Fleet Surgeon, Samuel Harrington: Fassed Assistant Surgeon, George Feek, Assistant Surgeon, F. L. Gatt; Purser, C. W. Abbot; Chaplain, M. R. Talbet; Marine Officers—Carvain and Reveet Major, J. J. Reymala; Second Lioutenant, A. W. Starke; Midshipmen, R. L. Phythan, R. R. Wallnee, W. E. Evans and G. S. Sayreck; Boutswaln, Wim. Smith; Carpenter, Wim. H. Laighton; Saile-maker George Thomas

The United States storeship Supply, of the Paraguny fleet, arrived here on Saturday, but as she left Montevideo before the Water Witch and Fulton, we have no later news by her than that already pablished. She took twenty-four days from 'Mount" to Pernambuco, and twenty-eight days from that port to New-York. Her officers are:

Lieutenant Comenanding, F. Strang; First Lieutenant, A. Read; Second Lieutenant, J. Keili, Third Lieutenant, J. C. Riake, Fourth Lieutenant, J. H. Gillis; Parsers, G. W. Clark, F. J. Hawitz; Captain's Clerk, J. A. Catr.

The U. S. frigate Sabine, and U. S. sloop-of-war Falmouth were at Montevideo, March 16, and were to sail in a few days for the West Indies. Also at Montevideo, same date, U. S. brigs Bainbridge, Perry and Dolphin. U. S. steamers Metacomet and

Atlanta, repairing. The store ship Supply sailed March 16 for New-York, and was seen by Spanish back Emily, April 15, with loss of foretopmast and maintopgallant mast. FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The clipper ship Uncowah, now loading for San Francisco, was built in this city by Wm. H. Webb for the California trade. She made her previous passage out in 114 days, and will be dispatched on the 21st inst. from Pier No. 8 East River, in Sutton & Co.'s Dispatch Line. She rates A I, is 1,000 tuns, and owned by Mesers. Wakeman, Dimon & Co. of this city. Messrs. Sutton & Co. are also dispatching the clipper ship Webfoot, at Pier No. 21 East River, to be full in three or four days. This ship has always made her passages within 119 days.

FOR EUROPE.
The steamers Ariel and City of Washington both left this port on Saturday for Europe, taking out a large number of passengers. The Ariel took \$180,723

In our report of the proceedings of the Chamber of commerce, we said that "Mesers. Marshall, Morgan, French and Blunt were appointed a Committee to examine and report on a new system of night signals, by Capt. Wasph." It should are read "Ward."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sin: My attention has been called to the following report made in your columns on the 5th inst., by the Captain of the brig Lark.

"While diamasted, was boarded by a pilot from the James Avery, No. 9, who, when he observed the condition of the wessel, refused to r. main, and left on."

The pilot boat James Avery, No. 9, fell in with the brig Lark, 45 miles 8 E. of Barnegat, diamasted, I went on board and asked the Captain if he wanted my assistance. He said "No." that the wind was at the southward, and he would try to get into port without any assistance. I t. 4d him that, under the circumstances, he being dismasted and having but little cauxes on, I

increpined that he did not want any early an own, and the mate said he knew the way and did not want any pilot. I told the Captain that the wind would probably be down from the would let go both suchors and ride it out; he had planty to est and drink on board, and the vessel was light; that the vessel and cargo were not insured; the owners were por, and he wished to get along with an little expense as possible. I then left him.

[Signed] LEWIS A. THOMAS.

[Signed]

New-York, May 7, 1859.

FIRE IN DUTCH STREET.-About III o'clock, on Saturday forenoon, a fire broke out in the building No. 3 Dutch street, occupied by J. & R. Shepherd, ornamental japanners. The firemen were early at the premises and extinguished the fire before it extended much beyond the place of its origin. The damage to the stock will amount to about \$200. It is insured for \$1000 in the Merchants Insurance Company. The damage to the building will amount to \$100, also overed by insurance. The fire is said to have been caused by the smoke pipe of the farnace used for

heating the drying room, which fired the roof.

Fire in Whitehall Street.—At about 14 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the top story of a boarding-house kept by Arthur Boyce, on the corner of Whitehall and Front streets. It was not extinguished till the contents of the rooms were much injured by water. Particulars could not be ascertained.

Receipts of Produce-MAY 7, 1859.

Receipts of Produce—MAY 7, 1859.

Beported exclusively for Tim N. Y. Trimens, by Darw & Fillscot, Commission Merchants for the Sain of Protise and Produce, No. 4, Exist Building & Johnson Washington street, scheduling through from No. 196 Reads street to Ma. 265 Trume street.]

PER New York AND EXIS RAILROAD—195 tes. Lard, 4 bbls. mid 22 canks Asha, 175 pkgs. Butter, 174 bbls. Egg., 77 tes. Cot. Mosts, 396 bbls. Pork, 186 do. Faur, 36 bags. Weest, 894 Hiden, 143 rolls Leather, 39 bbls. Witteky, 59 do. Alooho, 31 bales Skind, 145 rolls Leather, 40 bbls. Porks of the Sain Science, 449 sacks Outs, 4 bbls. Dried Apples, 1 box Becawax, 1 bbl. Grone, 1 box Sugar.

Sugar.

PER NEW YORK & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—16 rolls Leather,
2 bbls. Potatoes, 5 bbls. Cut Mests, 1 Vesl and 1 basket do., 1 box.
and 1 bbl. Poultry, 34 boxes Choese, 13 pkgs. Butter, 6 bbls. Eggs,
4 cs. Besins, 2 ccope Fowls.
PER STEAMBOAT NASHVILLE—75 bbls New Potatoes, 29 bbls.
Comp. P.

PER STEAMBOAT NAMUTILE—TO SHIR SET FORDERS (Green Princ.)

PER NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT CO.—6 pkgs. Butter,

FER NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT CO.—6 pkgs. Butter,

FYED MIRCHARTS' LINE—37 boxes Cheese, 54 bbis. Eggs. Scoops

Fowls, 25 dressed Calves, 5 bbis. Cranberries, 70 butch Cheeses,

Fowls, 25 dressed Calves, 5 bbis. Cranberries, 70 butch Cheeses,

10 box Naple Sugar.

BY AMRAICAN EXPRESS CO.—3 bxs. Poultry, 11 bbis. Eggs.

17 Veals, 1 pkg. Butter, 1 bx. Game.

BY BRBUE CALKDONA—100 pkg. Butter, 91 Veals, 12 Larnba,

2 Cows and Calves, 25 Fowls, 35 bbis. Sye Flour, 50 bxgs. Feed,

250 boils, Fie Flant, 10 dressed Hogs, 16 bbis. Eggs, 21 bbis. Pota
tors.

tora Haviland, Clark & Co.'s Like.—Steamer Oregon—300 bliz Foor, 100 Chemes, 10 bliz Eggs, 50 bliz Potatoca, 15 page. Butter, 500 bliz Hay, 50 blis Straw.

By Barck Mayylower—601 bbls. Flour, 15 bbls. Rye Flour, 251 bars Feed, 30 bars Corn Meal, 500 brain. Outs, 250 blis. Corn, 252 blize Hay, 56 beles Straw, 8 bbls. Coler, 15 bbls. Eggs, 2 page. House, 60 bliz Foor, 255 bbls. By Old Troy Like—Barge Iones—500 bbls. Flour, 205 bbls.

Beads.
By Western Transportation Co.—Barge Isabella—1,000
bis, Perk.
By American Transportation Line—Boat Ander—3 bbls.
Sour Wine, 483 tos. Pork, 114 bbls. Porkheads, 190 bbls. Flour.
By Swiftsere Line—101 bbls. Whisky. Barge Jumestown—

By Swijt Tatase Line—101 bbis. Whisky. Barge Jamestone—2,313 bbis. Floor.

Total—158 tes. Land. 22 casks and 4 bbls. Ashes, 333 phys.
Butter, 375 bbls Eggs, 72 tes. and 5 bbis. Cox Mesta, 1,395 bbls.
Butter, 375 bbls Eggs, 72 tes. and 55 bbis. Cox Mesta, 1,395 bbis.
159 rolls Leather, 2,524 sides do., 151 bbis. Whisky. 39 bbls.
Aicohol. 31 bairs Skins, 50 haif-barreis Fish, 303 bbls. Petatoes, 500 bush. and 949 acks Oatis. bbis.
Dried Apples, 1 box Wax, 1 bbl. Gream, 2 boxes Maple Sugar, 144 Veals, 1 box and 1 basket Veal, 9 boxes and 1 bbl. Pouttry, 10 coops and 15 boxes, 25 bbsc. Gream, 2 boxes and 1 bbl. Pouttry, 10 coops and 15 boxes, 25 bbsc. Gream, 70 Datob Cheeses, 251 barreis Beans, 25 barreis new Potatoes, 20 bbis. Green Peas, 5 bbls. Cranberries, 1 box Game, 12 Lambs, 2 Cows and Caives, 45 bbls. Rye Floor, 391 bags Feed, 250 bbs. Green Peas, 5 bbls. Cranberries, 1 box Game, 12 Lambs, 2 Cows and Caives, 45 bbls. Rye Floor, 391 bags Feed, 250 bbs. Green Peas, 5 bbls. Cranberries, 1 box Game, 12 bass Straw, 20 bags Gorn Meal, 250 bush. Corn, 8 bbls. Gldos, 8 bbls. Scar Wine, 114 bbls. Porthbeeds.